

Name:

ID #:

Section: 37    Serial #:

---

1. If  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec 2x \tan 2x$  and  $y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 3$ , then find  $y(0)$ .

---

2. The base of a solid is bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $x = 1$ . If the cross-sections perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis are semi-circles, compute the volume of the solid.

---

3. The region bounded by the curve  $y = x^3$  and the line  $y = 4x$  in the first quadrant is revolved about the line  $y = 8$ . Compute the volume of the solid generated.

---

4. Find the  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{x - \sin x} \int_0^x t \sin t \, dt \right)$ .

---

5. Evaluate  $\int 60 x^7 \sqrt{x^4 + 1} \, dx$ .

---

*With My Best Wishes*

Name:

ID #:

Section: 8

Serial #:

---

1. If  $\int_1^3 (2 - f(x)) dx = \int_3^5 (t + f(t)) dt$ , then find  $\int_1^5 f(x) dx$ .

---

2. If  $\int_0^{2x} e^{u/2} g(u) du = xe^x$ , then find  $g(4)$ .

---

3. Evaluate  $\int_{-2}^2 (3 - |x| + \sqrt{4 - x^2}) dx$ .

4. If a solid is generated by revolving the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $x = y^2$  about the line  $x = 2$ , then find the volume of the solid.

- 
5. Find the area of the region bounded by the graphs  $y = x$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $3y - 2x + 5 = 0$  and above the line  $y = -x$ .

---

*With My Best Wishes*

Name:

ID #:

Section: 34    Serial #:

---

1. Find  $cu$  if  $\int \frac{\sec^2(e^{-\sqrt{t}}+1)}{\sqrt{t}e^{\sqrt{t}}} dt = \int c \sec^2 u du$ .

---

2. Let  $f$  be an odd and continuous function. If  $\int_0^4 f(x) dx = 6$ , then find  $\int_0^2 f(-2x) dx$ .

---

3. Evaluate  $\int \frac{x-3}{3+x^2} dx$

4. The curve  $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 4$ , is revolved about the  $x$ -axis. Find the volume of the generated solid.

- 
5. Evaluate  $\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sech} y \, dy$

---

*With My Best Wishes*

Name:

ID #:

Section: 42 Serial #:

---

1. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the curves  $y^2 = -x$  and  $x - y + 2 = 0$  about the line  $y = 1$ .

- 
2. Find the area of the region enclosed by the lines  $y = -x$ ,  $y = x + 2$ , and  $x = \sqrt{y}$ .

3. Compute  $\int_{-e^{-1}}^{1/e} \frac{x^3+x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ .

---

4. If  $h(t) = \int_{-t}^t (x \arctan x) dx$ , then find  $h'(1)$ .

---

5. Evaluate  $\int \frac{\csc^3 \theta + 1}{\sec \theta} d\theta$ .

---

*With My Best Wishes*